

WEEKLY MESSENGER.

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The above rates of subscription and for advertising will be strictly and invariably charged.

Office on Main Street, opposite the "Webster House," the same occupied for the "Chronicle Office."

GOLD AND SILVER.

A late number of the *Journal des Débats* at Paris contains an article on the relative values of gold and silver, of which we make the following translation:

GOLD IN FRANCE.—It is now an ascertained fact that there are in Australia vast auriferous deposits of alluvium. To the causes of the depreciation of gold which exist in California, therefore, are about to be added another, which may prove to be very powerful; for the mines of Australia appear to be as rich as they are extensive, and the spirit of enterprise is very energetic among the Australian colonists. This is, then, an additional reason why the government should engage with earnest solicitude in the revision of our monetary laws, that may prevent the depreciation of gold from happening to our special advantage.

The naked truth of the matter is this. France requires about two thousand five hundred millions of francs in specie for its business transactions. Until 1850 she had, we might say, nothing but silver for this purpose; but since that time gold has been precipitated upon us with a constantly increasing impetuosity. The mint of Paris, (the only one where gold is transformed into money,) which formerly only coined insignificant sums, now fabricates unexampled masses.

In 1845 it had only coined one hundred and nineteen thousand francs; in 1851 its coinage had risen to the exorbitant quantity of two hundred and seventy millions. Gold is thus substituting itself for silver in our monetary system; and what becomes of the silver thus displaced? It is inevitable that it passes almost entirely into the state of bullion, serving for the necessities of the general commerce of the world; because the entire scale of our operations will hardly require more than a fixed amount of metallic money, and, if gold enters into our circulation, nearly an equivalent quantity of silver will go out of it. The phenomenon which is taking place, therefore, is, that a few years since we had only silver specie, whereas we are now gradually reaching a state of things in which gold will be our only specie.

If gold were not in a course of depreciation, there need be no regret at this substitution of gold for silver; but are warranted in saying that nothing has heretofore existed to produce such an immediate influence on the fall of gold as the discovery of these new deposits, richer than those of any of the mines heretofore explored. In a word, silver fulfills, at the present moment, much better than gold, the essential condition of good money—fixedness of value in the metal.

If, then, the present state of things is permitted to go on, France will continue in common with the U. S. States and England, by its coinage, to serve as a receptacle for the gold furnished by the mines of California and Australia, not to speak of others. It will serve, too, with greater disadvantage than the two countries named, since it will give, along with the silver, merchandise which we are at this time justified in considering as invariably in its value, and give it for gold, that in twenty or thirty years is to lose probably one-half or two-thirds of its value. In short, we shall play the part of a dupe, and still more so than the English or the Americans, for the reason that neither of these have any silver money to lose.

We shall play this sad part on a very grand scale; and, in fact, however much silver money we may have left, we shall receive the gold, at the rate of fifteen and a half times the value of silver, seeing that our monetary system recognises this basis of valuation. We shall thus receive two thousand millions, and perhaps more, of the two thousand five hundred millions francs of about which our monetary mechanism is composed; and if the subsequent depreciation is a half or two thirds, there will be a loss of one thousand millions, or one thousand and three hundred and thirty-three millions.

Such is the disaster which it behoves us to ward off. The remedy is known, and is simple and easy. Small States have already given us an example of it. We must abrogate the law in our monetary system which provides

that gold shall be received at the rate of fifteen and a half times the value of silver. The relative values of gold and silver are essentially variable, just as the relative value between lead and brass or as that between bread and meat. In the year 40, when the law yet in force was passed in regard to the coinage of gold, this relative value was as fifteen and a half to one; but henceforth the strong tendency will be the other way. To perpetuate the law of the year 40, therefore, would be to perpetuate a falsehood.

GUNPOWDER AND THE PRESIDENT.—One of the leading Butler organs in this State brings forward the subjoined very potent reasons why Gen. Butler ought to be nominated by the Democratic national convention for the Presidency:

"Gunpowder popularity is invincible in this republic, and our party has been taught the severe lesson in more than one Waterloo defeat. No mere civilian, however well versed in the theory of government, or however patriotic and conservative, can successfully compete with a military chieftain before the masses of the American yeomanry."

This is a fact which we cannot close our eyes upon, and we have no doubt it will have its influence in determining the action of the Baltimore convention, particularly when we can present a candidate who, like Gen. Jackson, combines military reputation with high civil qualification.

This champion of Democracy certainly entertains a most exalted opinion of the intelligence and wisdom of "the masses of the American yeomanry." That there some poor creatures who would vote for a Presidential candidate merely because he had gunpowder popularity is certainly true, but we think far better of the masses than to suppose that they would be guilty of any such folly. The "American yeomanry" are not likely to have their good sense obscured by all the "gas, glory, and gunpowder" that surround any military chieftain. Where there is one man who would vote for a candidate because of his military achievements, there are half a dozen who will object to him on that account.

What did "gunpowder" achieve for the Democratic ticket in 1848? The Baltimore convention of that year nominated a couple of generals, and, however victorious those generals have hitherto been, they were thoroughly defeated by one general and one civilian. Besides, if gunpowder is to decide the contest, then it must be confessed by all gunpowder advocates that the Whigs can decide it very effectually by nominating Gen. Scott, who has ten times as much gunpowder virtue as any chief in the ranks of Democracy.

We feel confident that the Whigs with either Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Webster for their candidate can defeat any Democratic ticket that is composed of military materials. The few votes which the Whigs will lose because of the lack of gunpowder about their ticket, will be amply compensated for by accessions of sound-headed Democrats, who, not being able to see anything very meritorious in gunpowder, will be glad of an opportunity of expressing a preference for candidates of enlarged statesmanship and thorough military accomplishments.

In 1848, the Democratic papers had a vast deal to say in depreciating the conduct of the Whigs in nominating a military candidate for the Presidency. Then, notwithstanding these same papers were advocating the pretensions of a brace of generals, they frequently tried to prove that a gunpowder President could not possibly conduct the government as well as their candidate, who, notwithstanding the beautiful feat of the broken sword, depended on his "head and not on his epau-lettres for his success."

Do they suppose their readers have forgotten their logic, and that they can induce them to believe that gunpowder virtue is the most elevated virtue in the world?

If the Baltimore convention bring out a twelve-pounder candidate and the Whig convention should then bring out their forty-wo pounder, the noise will certainly be in favor of the Whigs.

What is burning a barn to storming the heights of Chupulapec, and what is a shin-scratch in the streets of Monterey to Cherubusco and Molino del Rey?

Lou. Jour.

BE KIND TO THE OLD.—Be kind to those who are in the autumn of life, for thou knowest not what the sufferings they may have endured, or how much it may still be their portion to bear. Are they querulous or unreasonable? Allow not thine anger to kindle against them; rebuke them not, for doubtless many and severe have been the crosses and trials of earlier years; and perchance their dispositions, while in the spring of life, were more gentle and flexible than thine own. Do they require aid of thee? Then render it cheerfully, and forget not that the time may come when thou mayest desire the same assistance from others, that thou renderest unto them. Do all that is needful for the old, and do it with alacrity, and think it not hard if much is required at thine hands, lest when age has set its seal upon thy brow, and filled thy limbs with trembling, others may wait upon thee unwillingly, and feel relieved when the coffin lid has covered thy face forever.

AGE OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.—Cass and Webster, about 70; Houston, Scott, Marcy and Butler, over 60; Buchanan, 62; Lane, 50; Fillmore, 53; Douglass and Isaac P. Walker, about 40.

A FEW WORDS
TO VERY YOUNG PEOPLE WHO THINK OF
GETTING MARRIED.

[The old rascal who concocted the following, deserves to be shut up with a whole regiment of crying babies, for three consecutive nights. See what he says, ladies, and say if he don't deserve it:]

"Whom the gods love die young," sang the Roman poet; meaning that their virtue insured to them an early immortality. We wish he had told us with what particular feeling the gods regard those who marry young—we mean that peculiar class of green horns who no sooner enter on their teens, but inexorable fate impels them to self-immolation on the altar of Hymen.

To us there is something especially painful in witnessing an unsuspecting girl of fifteen recklessly sporting on the immediate brink of wedlock, sacrificing herself to an evanescent sentiment, and offering to the world the anomalous spectacle of a child-mother. Her mind has been prepared for the even at her boarding school. She has a thorough conviction that the chief and woman's life is to get married; and, while she should still be wearing short petticoats, she falls bitterly in love with some simpleton who "reciprocates her affection," and selfishly robs her of those years which should be the brightest and most joyous of her existence. In a few weeks Charles discovers that it is most unreasonable thing that he should be expected to give up the young bachelor pleasures to which he has been accustomed, and that it is a bore to be always accompanied by a wife to a place of amusement. Julia begins to suspect that she is neglected; and then commences a series of "snaps" which every one of our married readers will of course know how to appreciate. Julia confides her sorrows to her mother, who generally will be silly enough to interfere, and fan pettishness into decided ill temper, to subside only when both parties are wearied of hostilities and of each other, or when the habit of constant intercourse has soothed the asperities of hymenial bondage, and a kind of resignation takes the place of love.

RAILWAY BONDS IN NEW YORK.—The New York Tribune, speaking of the money market in that city, and the demand there for securities for investments or remittance to Europe, says:

We hear of considerable sales of securities at private bargin for foreign account, including Railway Bonds. It is very important, however, that it should be understood that the greatest discrimination is evinced in the election of Railway Bonds by foreign capitalists. None but strictly first class trunk roads on the great lines of East and West or North and South travel, where the road is completed or nearly completed, and where the cash subscriptions have been sufficient to build the road up to the iron, meet with any favor. The full application of this fact by the getters up of innumerable railway projects on second class and sited routes all over the country, will save them much disappointment and an unavailing journey to this city. Even under an active foreign demand for Railway Bonds there is no market here for the Bonds of railroads built on Bonds, and beginning and ending nowhere. It is better to understand at once that Railway Bonds can not be negotiated in this market unless there are at least cash subscriptions enough to build the road up to the iron, and not then unless the road is a link in some one of the great routes of travel, and not a mere local road between two inland towns.

PUNCTUALITY.—Hh! that's the word—punctuality! did you ever see a man who was punctual, who did not prosper in the long run? We don't care who or what he was—high or low, black or white, ignorant or learned, savage or civilized—we know if he did as he agreed, and was punctual in all his engagements, he prospered, and was more respected than his shiftless, lying neighbor.

The soul that rises with us, our life's star, Hath had elsewhere its setting And cometh from a far."

Nor is there any escape for the poor fellow. If a merciful dose of Gulfrey's cordial remove his trouble, another of the same pattern will assuredly take its place. If the young wife should fall a victim to a superabundance of conjugal blessings, and be removed to that blessed word where, "there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage," the infatuated young husband will have learned no wisdom from experience. Cupid will surely make him an easy prey, to that blessed word where, "there is neither quidam nor secessus."

The soul that rises with us, our life's star, Hath had elsewhere its setting And cometh from a far."

Men who commence business should be careful how they neglect their obligations, and break their word. A person who is prompt can always be accommodated, and is, therefore, "lord over another man's purse," as Franklin would say. Never make promises upon uncertainties. Although the best men may sometimes fail to do as they would the case is exceedingly rare. He who is prompt to fulfil his word will never make a promise where it is not next to a moral certainty that he can do as he agrees. If you would succeed, be punctual to the hour. Return borrowed money the moment you promised. In all things, if you are thus prompt, we will risk you through life; you will succeed in your equals, and perhaps your superiors, have been prematurely cut off, or spared to live in misery. Think of this, think of it with gratitude. Calmly and carefully review the transactions of the week. Have you been industrious and frugal? Have you habitually controlled your temper and your tongue?—Have you thought of the poor and infirm, and to the extent of your ability relieved them? Have you labored to make your home pleasant and attractive?—Have you acquired or imparted any useful knowledge? Have you answered any of the important ends of your existence? Look these questions in the face; answer them honestly, and without evasion—and your sleep to-night will be quiet, and your future life better than your past.

—One of the Massachusetts Boys who, when at school received a most unmerciful and most unjust flogging, adds a postscript to a letter from California, in which he says—"My greatest hope and highest aspiration, I assure you, is to live long enough to return home and give my old schoolmaster as sound a thrashing as any man ever received!"

—Horace Mann thus sums up a few of the advantages of modern inventions.—"One boy, with a foundering machine, will make more paper in a twelve month than all Egypt could have made in a hundred years during the reign of Ptolemy. One girl, with a power press, will strike off books faster than a million scribes could copy them before the invention of printing. One man with an iron foundry, will turn out more utensils than Tuba! Cain could have forged had he worked diligently till this time.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS OF LIBERIA.

[The late files of Liberia papers contain the inaugural address of J. J. Roberts, Esq., on his re-election for a third time to the office of President, which is a most creditable document from many of the Governors of our States. We make the following extract from it:

"It is no fiction but a veritable reality. A Christian state has risen into existence, on the barbarous coast of benighted Africa, and it does appear to me that a doubt should no longer remain as to the designs of Heaven in returning us to our fatherland. To this end Liberia is attracting the attention of the whole civilized world. The eyes of all are upon her, critically observing every step she takes."

The people of Liberia are unquestionably solving the greatest of political problems, the capacity of the African race for self-government; and I have not the slightest doubt that, under God, Liberia is the chosen instrument for working out this problem, and restoring to Africa a government, a name, and the blessings of civilization and Christianity. And, gentlemen, by the Divine blessing, you have already accomplished much for downtrodden Africa, and have every encouragement to persevere in your efforts to carry forward the work committed to your hands. Will it be asked, what have you accomplished?

The answer is at hand, and though the enemies of Liberia may attempt it, cannot be gainsaid.

"You have successfully warred against that curse of all curses, the detestable slave trade, and by your exertions have aided in effectively driving from those shores this monster in human shape who once infested this coast. You have relieved thousands from innumerable distresses consequent upon the ravages of cruel wars, instigated by heartless slave dealers, and with other thousands brought them within the pale of civilization. And above all, from Liberia has gone forth the light of Christianity, penetrating the very depths of heathen superstition and idolatry, so that in every direction may be seen the sons of the forest giving earnest heed to the story of the Cross.

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EDUCATION OF DAUGHTERS.—When a young lady is seventeen years old, if she enjoys good health, she is just beginning to have that vigor of mind which enables her to make intellectual acquisitions. Two or three years, then, devoted energetically to study, will store her mind with treasures which will be more valuable to her than mines of gold.

She will be thus able to command a husband's respect and retain his love. Her children will feel that they have indeed a mother. Her home will be one worthy of the name, where a mother's accomplished mind and glowing heart will diffuse their heavenly influence.

An angel might covet the mission which is assigned to a mother. Your child, who thinks of finishing her education at sixteen, may soon have entrusted to her keeping a son, in whose soul may glow the energies of Milton, or Newton, or of Washington. God did not make her to play a waltz or dance a polka. She is created a little lower than the angels. When the wan-

ning stars expire, she is still to go careering on in immortality, till she reaches that climax of happiness—in the presence of God. Appreciate the exaltation of her nature, her duties, and her destiny. Let not the noble intellect, where dwells her immortality, be undervalued. The moments in which a young lady can attract attention by a few superficial accomplishments, are transient as the morning dew. But there are life-long cares and responsibilities which will weigh upon her. And when she has passed through her thre-score years and ten, and venerable in age she sits by the fireside with her children and grand-children around her; accomplished scholars and honored statesmen may be among their number, who shall assemble in her chamber with emotions of love and reverence.

—The Southern Press says that there are twelve thousand marriageable girls in Lowell. This last year there were only six hundred married, and the Press makes the melancholy reflection that at this rate it would take twenty years for them to get married—and a large majority would become old maids.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.—Had St. Peter lived before the deluge, and been present at the escape from Sodom, would he, like the overcurious Mrs. Lot, have looked back? And s'posin' he had looked back, would he have been changed into a pillar of salt, or salt-Peter? And if the latter, would he have exploded?

HEAVY HOOS.—Mr. Hill, a pork packer of Mt. Tabor, Iowa, having offered a premium for the heaviest hog killed at his house, received five hogs in competition. The lightest weighed 719, and the heaviest 791 lbs.

A servant girl in Vienna, having heard a great deal about the financial embarrassments of Austria, took all her savings, amounting to \$6, to the treasury department, as a contribution toward relieving the immediate wants of the State.

It is well known that a thread of platinum can be made red hot by means of a strong electric battery. It is now found that such a thread can be used in operations on the human body with greater facility than the sharpest knife.

A Western man says that on hearing Yankee Doodle performed on an organ in the crystal palace, he felt the declamation of Independence and a couple of Bunker Hills rising in his bosom.

A debating out in Illinois lately discussed this question: "Is a swine six months old a pig or a hog?" The decision of the president somewhat chagrined the boys: "It's the opinion of the chair, gentlemen, that the animal's a good sized chunk of a shoot."

A CAPITAL FUN.—The Milwaukee Advertiser thus sums up the hanging question: "After a careful consideration of all the arguments for and against capital punishment, we have come to the conclusion that the 'debt of nature' should never be paid, if it can't be collected without an execution."

FROM THE D

WEEKLY MESSENGER

J. M. SHACKELFORD, S. V. ROWLAND, EDITORS.

RICHMOND, MARCH 26, 1852.

REMEMBER! That the *Messenger* can be sent to any Post Office in Madison county, free of postage.

We call the attention of our merchants and others to the advertisement of Messrs. BRIGGS & BASSETT in our paper to-day. We have lately visited Lexington and can testify that their large and commodious house is well filled with every variety of articles in their line, and we take great pleasure in recommending them as gentlemen in every way worthy of extensive patronage.— We deny any man who wants articles in their line to go into their house and come out without buying something.— Such is their gentlemanly bearing and kind attention, that to deal with them is irresistible.— Success to them.

See advertisement of Messrs. WILCOX and BEAUC, wholesale & retail dealers in groceries, &c., in Lexington. We have dealt with them, and have some acquaintance with them, and we cordially recommend their establishment to Merchants and others visiting Lexington to purchase articles in their line, and hope our patrons and friends will call on them when they visit the city.

We return our thanks to Hon's. J. R. Underwood, B. E. Grey, J. C. Breckinridge, and W. T. Ward for public documents received from each of them.

WATER-CURE.—See the notice from the New York Water-Cure Journal, of the "Mammoth Water-Cure Establishment," at Harrodsburg Springs. Any recommendation, in addition to that contained in the notice, would be superfluous, and we only desire to call the attention of health-seeking invalids to the subject, and leave them to read, think, and act for themselves.

Judge GOODLOR's charge to the Grand Jury at the present term of the Madison Circuit Court, was a very one, and met with the decided approval of all who listened to it. He alluded in proper terms to the alarming increase of crime in many respects, and particularly to the frequent violations of the election laws, and the notorious practice of buying and selling votes, which has so long disgraced Madison county, and has at length aroused every good citizen to the necessity of putting it down.

The Grand Jury, we understand, in pursuance of their instructions endeavored to ferret out many of the offenders, but met with only partial success. On Saturday last they reported to the Court a pretty long list of indictments and presentments for keeping tippling houses, dealing faro, permitting gaming, selling votes, carrying concealed weapons, &c. But few indictments or presentments were found against the citizens of our town, whereas we have no doubt that several should have been returned for violations of the penal laws of the State. One poor devil, who has fled the country, was presented for selling his vote, and hundreds who are now in the county, as base and corrupt as he, who sell their votes at every election, go free. This is strange that two or three hundred were not presented for selling their votes, as there are at least that many who sold their votes at our last election. We hope the next Grand Jury impanelled for our county will pay especial attention to the vote-trading population of the county, and bring them to trial for violating the laws of the country, by selling their birth-right. No man owes his country a more sacred duty than to aid in purifying the elective franchise.

APPELLATE JUDGE IN THIS DISTRICT.— The following we clip from the Observer & Reporter of Saturday last:

The Paris Citizen is authorized to announce the Hon. KIRK FARMER, of Montgomery, a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the first Appellate District.

The Hon. JAMES SIMPSON, of Clarke, has been heretofore announced a candidate for re-election to the same station; and the Hon. Wm. C. GOODLOR, of Madison, has also been spoken of by his friends in connexion with the office.

Judge GOODLOR has been considered in this community a candidate for Appellate Judge for some months past.

An act has passed Congress, and been approved by the President, giving the additional time of five years for settling the public land heretofore granted to the Kentucky Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Danville.

The United States Senate has passed a bill to a third reading, appropriating \$3,000 to complete the interment, &c., in the Cemetery near the city of Mexico, of the officers and soldiers who died in that country.

The Mississippi Senate has passed a resolution postponing the election of United States Senator, for the term commencing in 1852, until the next session of the Legislature.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—It has been the reserved fate of the United States, an off-shoot from England, to set the mother country some noble examples in the science of government, and to teach her rulers how to render their subjects prosperous and happy.

Oppression drove our fore-fathers to brave the dangers of the ocean and association with savages, to seek a home in the wilds of the new world, and Providence, it seems, has so shaped the destiny of the descendants of the "Pilgrim Fathers," as that old England and young America have both been benefited in the effects resulting from the system of tyranny and oppression which drove the Puritans from their father-land.

The most casual reader of the late important news from England could not have failed noticing the fact that Earl Derby, Prime Minister of England, in a speech before Parliament, presenting the policy of the New Ministry, expressed a preference for the American principle of a tariff to the English doctrine of free trade, in that it is less burdensome in practice, and more easily defended. Earl Derby, as Lord Stanley, made a tour of this country some years ago, and it seems devoted a good deal of attention to our maxims of public policy, and has profited by our experience in the practice of levying a tariff with the two-fold view of raising revenue, and affording incidental protection to the manufacturers and products of our own country; and that he is desirous to put England upon the same track.

The party who have for twelve or fifteen years been opposing the whig idea of a tariff, have tauntingly pointed us to England, and boasted of its free trade policy. Perhaps the day is not distant when they will have to hunt up some other country to afford them a practical example of the exploded and almost obsolete doctrine of free trade.

That it is the true policy of every nation engaged to any considerable extent in manufacturing, to levy a tariff which will afford to its manufacturers incidental protection sufficient to counteract the regulations of foreign nations, there is no question; and there is just as little doubt that our present system of revenue laws needs revision, in view of the regulations of all the foreign nations with whom we have much commercial intercourse. At present, however, as the democrats have a majority in Congress, there is no ground for believing that any change will be made. Since that party have abandoned the Jackson doctrine of a tariff, and as "Uncle Josh" Downing, of Downingville, "would say, have but one principle, "to fight agin the whigs," they of course will not, just on the eve of the Presidential election carry out the recommendations of a whig President upon this subject, no matter how much the country needs the reforms suggested by him.

In the approaching Presidential campaign, the whigs as usual, will plant themselves upon a platform of principles and battle for them. The democrats will carry out their principle, to "fight agin the whigs." Truth is omnipotent and will prevail, and we feel confident to bide our time, assured that victory will perch upon our standard, and the people endorse the party who battle for principles and the country, over the party whose leaders are beckoned on by the love of power and place.

We learn from the Frankfort Commonwealth that Messrs. WICKLIFFE & TURNER, Commissioners to prepare the Revised Statutes, were in that place last week and have made arrangements for the publication of that work. The book will contain eight hundred pages and will contain, besides the Statutes, the Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States, Washington's Farewell Address, Laws of the United States in relation to the Authentication of Records, Naturalization, Fugitives from Justice, and Fugitives from labor; old and new Constitutions of Kentucky, and the Compact with Virginia. Three thousand copies will be deposited with the Secretary of State for distribution to the counties, and the work will be furnished to lawyers and others by A. G. Hovey, at \$5 per copy.

From Rio.—By an arrival at N. York on the 22d inst., papers were received from Rio to the 10th of Feb., which announces the defeat of Ross by the allied forces of Brazil and the revolted provinces of the confederation. Argued had taken up quarters at Palermo, the country seat of Ross. The combat was bloody, and great loss sustained on both sides—about 4,000 lives in all.— Ross and his daughter had taken refuge on an English steamer.

We are indebted to the kindness of Rev. M. J. BUCKINGHAM, the able and efficient Superintendent of Public Instruction, for a copy of his report to the General Assembly, for the year 1851. In our next issue we will give a review of this admirable paper, presenting in a synopsis its most interesting features.

It is quite amusing to see what snarl the Democrats are getting into about a candidate for the Presidency.— They are quarreling with the energy and desperation of mewing cats, and denouncing one another with the bitterest invective. But what else could be expected whilst those who are most conspicuous and unscrupulous in the mass, are bent upon sharing the loaves and fishes, and care but little for "King or country" so they swim and get fat offices. Those who are intriguing most, have to impose upon the great mass of their party, their love of plunder and place for patriotism and devotion to principles.

Who of those fellows that are brawling the praises of Cass and Butler, Buchanan and Houston, Douglass and Lane in Congress, or those who are scribbling for them in the papers, care who is President if their favorite is not? What difference is it to them if they get no office whether we have a President at all or not? They are after the "almighty dollar," that's all.

We are not dissatisfied to see this state of things. We much prefer seeing our opponents divided to being united and harmonious.

The democrats have a happy faculty of settling discords and jars, and it seems that all that is necessary is for the leaders of the party to cry "presto, voto, change," and they wheel into ranks like clock work.— "Whom the Gods would destroy, they first make mad." A good many of the democratic leaders seem mad, and we hope it is the precursor of their political destruction, for surely they have committed political iniquities enough to bring destruction upon them. So long as they are fighting among themselves as so many Kilkenny cats, we are hands off, but when they whip one another into ranks and make battle upon the whigs, we will then buckle on our armor and enter the lists.

It is well for the United States that they have so many inexhaustable resources of wealth, as if they had them not, the practice indulged in by members of Congress of making speeches for and against aspirants to the Presidency, and advocating and denouncing party tricks and party schemes, would very soon bankrupt the country. It is a burning shame that men who are elected to Congress to transact business which legitimately devolves upon that body, should be so reckless of their duty to their constituents, and so profigate with the people's money, as to occupy hours and days and weeks in boring Congress and the country with their nonsensical harangues upon President making and party rascality and trickery. Such a course is but to give the people a temptation to their country—the one in the field, the other in the cabinet. They might possibly administer the government as well as Mr. Fillmore has done. But then neither of them has been tried. He has been tried in the elevated position he now holds, and I think that prudence and wisdom had better restrain us from making any change without a necessity for it—the existence of which I do not perceive.

I am truly your friend,

and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

The Savannah Georgian states that a company has been organized and incorporated by the name of "Mexican Ocean and Mail Island Company," who propose a new route, both shorter and quicker than either Nicaragua, Panama, or Tehuantepec route to San Francisco. The plan is to take advantage of the Mexican roads, starting from Vera Cruz by the national road to Puebla, and thence to Coaculco, on the Mezcalac river, and thence down that river to the Pacific, there to meet steamers to San Francisco. This route is some two thousand miles shorter than the Panama, a thousand shorter than the Nicaragua, and five hundred shorter than the Tehuantepec route. The company expect to be able to make the trip in sixteen days. This will be a gain of ten days upon either the Nicaragua or Panama route. They have obtained already from the Mexican government the exclusive right of way, and the exclusive right to the transportation of all foreign mails across Mexico for fifteen years, by which they expect to obtain the transportation of the English mail from Mexico and California.

AWARD OF THE CONGRESSIONAL CHUL-
FORD COMMITTEE.—The special committee of the United States House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the rival claims to the invention of chloroform for the relief of pain in surgical operations, have decided in favor of Dr. Morton as the rightful inventor, and will report a bill awarding him \$100,000 from the Treasury as compensation for the use of chloroform in the army and navy.

We have the pleasure of adding to the list of our exchanges, "The Detroit Weekly Tribune," published at Detroit, Mich. It is a spirited Whig paper, and has the name of Gen. Scott at its masthead for President. It is edited by HENRY BARNES, Esq., and published by B. G. STIMSON & Co.

LAND WARRANTS MADE ASSIGNABLE.—An act has passed both Houses of Congress making Land Warrants assignable. It will no doubt receive the sanction of the President and become a law. We will lay the act before our readers next week.

When a Hindoo priest is about to baptize an infant, he utters the following beautiful sentiment:

"Little babe thou enterest the world weeping, while all around smile; contrive so to live that you may depart in smiles, while all around you weep."

EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL.—Thomas U. Walter, Esq., architect for the extension of the Capitol at Washington, reports that the entire cost of the improvement will be \$2,675,000.

MR. CLAY AND THE PRESIDENCY.—A report has been widely circulated to the effect that Mr. Clay had said that he preferred Gen. Cass for the Presidency to any man in the country. We never for a moment gave this report credence, as we have too much confidence in the devotion of Mr. Clay to the great principles of the Whig party to believe that he will forsake them, after having devoted a long and eventful life to their advocacy and defence, when there is no real, nor yet apparent danger of our free institutions being jeopardized by the election of a Whig to that office. Gen. Cass it is true has nobly battled for the Union, and Mr. Clay no doubt would prefer him for the Presidency to a Whig who is not a compromise man, ready and willing to do battle for every feature of the compromise measures, but whilst we have Whigs of as good, better capacity than Gen. Cass, who are as true to the Union as he, Mr. Clay will never, no, never abandon the party he has so long and so nobly acted with, and whose every measure was sprung upon the country by him.

We have it in our power to give this report a flat denial, which will be found in the extract below. Mr. Clay may have said, and likely did, say, that he preferred Gen. Cass for the Presidency to any Democrat, but he never said he preferred him to any man in the country.

The deficiency bill was taken up in the Committee.

Mr. Houston explained the provisions of the bill.

During the debate Mr. Marshall, of Ky., said he would take the responsibility of disbanding the army—he would rather leave the people of Texas and New Mexico to fight their own battles than vote for the item in the deficiency bill for army appropriations.

Without taking action on the bill the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 23.

Senate.—Mr. Seward presented the petition of C. Hanson, of Brooklyn, proposing to establish a line of steamers between Brooklyn and Gieckstadt, on the Elbe, near Hamburg, so as to make monthly trips. He proposed to build four vessels of 2,000 tons to be ready in two years, to carry the mails and passengers at such rates as he shall be able to obtain. He asks Congress to grant him for the first three years \$100,000 per annum; the next \$355,000; and the next \$375,000 per annum for each vessel engaged. The line will secure to the United States a trade now possessed by them.

The bill regulating the salaries of territorial officers was taken up.

After some debate, it was ordered to be engrossed.

A bill to establish a dry-dock and navy-yard at San Francisco was taken up.

Mr. Gwin addressed the Senate in favor of the bill.

Mr. Brodhead commenced a reply, but yielded the floor and the Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. GROW, of Pa., presented a resolution from that Legislature asking for the establishment of dry docks and navy-yards on the Lake frontier, and another relative to Smith O'Brien.

The Speaker laid before the House the Executive communication in answer to the resolution asking information relative to the seizure and confiscation of the Georgians, of Maine, and Susan, of Mass.; referred.

Also, a communication from the Navy Department in reply to a resolution calling for information as to the cost of foreign mail service and all items connected with the contracts, ordered to be printed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the deficiency bill.

Mr. GORMAN, of Ind., commented on the fact of increased cost for maintaining soldiers. He said there was corruption in the Department and that officers were in partnership with men who sell horses and thus managed to fleece the Government. He knew of one officer who had thus defrauded the Government and settled down independently in Oregon with \$100,000. (Cries of "Who is he?" "What's his name," &c.) Mr. G. said he would not tell publicly, but would privately to any one, and be responsible.

Mr. GENTRY said that these corruptions did not begin yesterday, but have existed for years. The President and Secretary are not responsible for the acquisition of the territory which requires this force for the protection of the people and of our treaty stipulations.

The debate continued, and the House adjourned without action.

The New York Tribune discusses the policy which shuts up our iron beds and furnaces and patronizes those of Europe, in preference, and says:

"There never before was so great a dearth of employment throughout the Free States, as during the past winter, and it still continues. And still we go on, running in debt millions per month for products that our own idle laborers would gladly make, and calling it buying them cheap. And we have just heard of a large purchase of Railroad iron from England at \$87 per ton, payable in seven per cent. bonds running fifteen years. Thus for each ton of this iron over \$76 in cash must be paid before and at the maturing of the bonds—but who cares for debts, having fifteen years to run? We may all dead before they mature. So hurrah for giant debts abroad, and idle laborers at home! Hurrah for boundless speculation to-day, though George may be as boundless to-morrow! Hurrah for giant fortunes made by bond-mongering and giant Texas to support our crowded Almshouses! Hurrah for blowout furnaces and British Free Trade!"

Within the last year, forty-eight ships have been added to the fleet of whalers belonging to New Bedford. Nearly half of the importation of sperm and whale oil for the whole country is entered at that port.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

Senate.—Executive communications and a number of petitions were presented.

Mr. SOULE addressed the Senate against non-intervention.

All the galleries were occupied by ladies to hear Mr. SOULE's speech. Mr. S. said that the debate could not fail to have beneficial results by the opportunity it afforded to proclaim the free principles that every true American delighted in, and to give expression to sympathy for the down-trodden nations of the world. He denied that this was not the policy of Washington. The neutrality of Washington was one of pure necessity for the time being, and was not intended to be permanent. He proved by letters of Hamilton, second in command under Washington, that he approved of the interference by the Government in '92 in aid of Miranda, who attempted a revolution in Mexico, and argued that Washington must have been cognizant of this, and approved of it, and occurring so shortly after the publication of his farewell address, shows that intervention was not a matter dexterously treated by those fathers of the Republic.

Mr. SOULE continued up to the hour of adjournment.

House.—The Senate bill amending the act of holding courts in cases of the disability of the judges was agreed to.

The deficiency bill was taken up in the Committee.

Mr. HUSTON explained the provisions of the bill.

During the debate Mr. MARSHALL, of Ky., said he would take the responsibility of disbanding the army—he would rather leave the people of Texas and New Mexico to fight their own battles than vote for the item in the deficiency bill for army appropriations.

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POETRY.

I'll wear thy faded memory,
Undimmed by change or destiny,
Or Time's unkindly breath;
Its mellow footstep still trace
These hallow'd pages, nor erase
Thy name, nor even death.

'Tis deeply pencil'd on my heart,
Of my existence 'tis a part,
A soul's true tie is death;
The heart linking with the past
And death's future when at last
No partings cause a sigh.

In spirit I'll commune with thee,
When pensive shadows rest on me,
And make my path obscure;
To feel thy sympathetic love,
Will give me strength eachil to bear,
Each sorrow to endure.

And when joy's smile shall sunshine bring,
And Hope, upon thy faint wing,
A light signal burst;
I'll offset all that sinne,
Which memory consecrates as thine,
And ask that will share.

Amid the gay and bustling crowd,
That name I'll never breathe aloud,
But fold it to my heart;
For solitude's deep and silent hour,
When memory's spell-conquering power,
Its pleasure may impart.

I'm ne'er alone, thou'rt ever near,
When twilight's misty shades appear,
Or morn's first golden light;
Or in the soft silver ray,
At peep of dawn, or shut of day,
The heart's communion's found.

Ah! fondly then I breath thy name,
And feel that thou art still the same,
Blissful, yes, happy thought!
O'er me thy smile descends a light,
And leave all blank a page so bright
With such enjoyment fraught?

Agricultural.

ASPARAGUS CULTURE, &c.

Many like this delightful and healthy esculent; but the fewest number know how to cultivate it. The subjoined ample directions are from the Baltimore "American Farmer," and are commendable.

Time of Sowing to grow plants.—The proper time for sowing the seed of this vegetable, as early in the spring as the frost is out of the ground, and the soil may be in a condition to be well worked, and put in a state of perfect pulverization.

Kind of Soil for Seed-bed.—A deep sandy loam is the soil best adapted to this purpose, though any soil in which sand predominates will answer. Asparagus is emphatically a plant that delights in sandy soils.

Preparations of the bed.—Broadcast over the bed, or border, selected, a liberal dressing of stable manure, barn-yard manure, or any rich nutritive compost, dig up the ground full a spade in depth, rake until the soil is perfectly fine; then draw drills 8 or 10 inches asunder, half an inch deep, and thinly sow the seed therein, cover with the rake, and gently pat down the drills with the back of a spade, or shovel. This done strew a mixture of salt and ashes over the bed, so as to whiten the surface.

Treatment of the bed and plants.—Should the weather prove dry before the plants come up, the bed must be watered every few days. After the plants are up care must be observed, in times of drought, not to let them suffer for the want of water, as it is important that their growth should be continuous and uninterrupted. A decoction formed of 2 quarts of soot, dissolved in ten gallons of water, occasionally, will be found an excellent substitute for pure water, in dry seasons. The plants must be kept clean of weeds and the earth stirred throughout the season.

Quantity of Seed.—One or two ounces of Asparagus seed, will be sufficient to grow plants enough to supply the wants of a large family. Should the design of the grower be, to raise Asparagus for market, the quantity of seed will, of course, have to be increased, so as to meet the object in view.

Age of Plants for setting out.—Upon this head there is a diversity of opinions among good gardeners; some contending that the plants should be two years old before transplantation into their permanent bed, while others prefer to set them out when one year old. We prefer the latter age, and believe, that, if proper pains be taken to keep the plants clean, and well watered, in the seed bed, that at least a year may be gained in the time of cutting the Asparagus, by setting out the plants when one year old. Those who do not wish to wait for the growth of plants, can obtain them of nurseriesmen.

Having disposed of the question of raising the plants, we shall now proceed to the formation of the permanent Asparagus bed.

Formation of a new Bed.—When the plants are a year old, as we have before stated, they will be fit to be transplanted into the bed they are permanently to stand in. In early spring, so soon as the frost is out of the ground, select your bed in an open, well exposed part of your garden. The soil should be a deep, sandy loam. Spade it to the full depth of your spade, casting the surface soil on one side of you, so as to be convenient to be replaced, when the subsoil shall have been spaded up. After the surface soil has been removed to the full depth of the spade, put on two or three inches of well rotted stable manure, dig that in to the full depth of the spade; this done, rake the surface, and apply two or three inches in depth, more, of well rotted manure, replace the surface soil, and take the bed until perfectly fine; then broadcast over the bed about an inch, in depth, of well rotted manure, as before, rake that in thoroughly, so as to incorporate it well with the surface soil.

Laying of the bed and setting the plants out.—Your ground being measured, trench-dug, and thoroughly pulverized, by raking, divide it into beds 4 feet wide, leaving alleys 2 feet wide between each bed. Then stretch a line, 8 inches from the edge, cut a drift close to the line, 6 inches deep, the side next you manage your bed thus, you cannot

the line to be upright. Your drill being opened, set your plants in as upright as possible, 10 or 12 inches asunder in the row, the crowns to be 2 or 3 inches below the surface of the ground. In setting the plants in the drill, spread the roots out as evenly as practicable before covering them over. As you set each plant in position, draw a little earth with your hand, over the roots, to keep the plant steady until you are ready to cover over. Your row of plants being thus fixed in the drill, draw the earth with a rake over it, so as to cover the plants. Then drive down a stake at each corner of the drill, so as to designate the line of plants, and thus serve as a landmark, or index, in working the bed from year to year afterwards in order that injury to the crowns of the plants may be avoided.

Facts for Farmers.—It will not do to hoe a great field for all little crops, or to move twenty acres for five loads of hay, enrich the land and it will pay you for it. Better farm thirty acres well, than fifty by halves.

In dry weather dig for water on the brow of a hill; springs are more generally near the surface than in the vale.

The foot of the owner is the best manure for land.

Cut bushes that you wish to destroy, in the summer, and with a sharp instrument they will bleed freely.

Accounts should be kept in detailing the expenses and product of each field.

When an implement is no longer wanted for the season, lay it carefully aside, but first let it be well cleaned.

Obtain good seed, prepare your ground well sow early and pay little attention to the moon.

Cultivate your own heart aright; remember that "whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

Do not begin farming by building an extensive house, nor a spacious barn, until you have something to store in it.

Keep notice of remarkable events on your farm.

Recording even your errors will be of benefit.

Good fences make good neighbors.

The better animals can be fed, and the more comfortable they can be kept, the more profitable they are, and all farmers work for profit.

Sow clover deep, it secures it against the drought.

Cows well fed in winter, give more milk in the summer.

When you see the fence down, put it up; if it remains until to-morrow the cattle may get over.

What ought to be done to-day, do it, for to-morrow it may rain.

Potted plants should have fresh earth given to them in March, the earth should be kept well stirred and watered freely.

Plants in blossom will be prolonged in beauty and vigor by being shaded from the noonday sun; they will likewise be benefited by it during other periods of their growth.

Plants should be ashed, trimmed and trained as required.

The beauty of many plants is increased by covering the earth, with finely pulverized rotten wood or saw dust. I have been told by an English lady, that in England, an old stump of rotten wood was deemed quite an acquisition by those who cultivate flowers.

Seeds should be gathered, as they ripen.

Dried leaves should be removed from plants as they appear.

Annuals that are done flowering should be removed; they are unsightly.

Plants should be watered in dry weather, the best time for watering is very early in the morning in the summer season—rather later in cooler weather.

Liquid manure may be applied occasionally to all choice flowers.

The earth in a garden must be kept light by being stirred frequently; it must be perfectly free from weeds, and raked smooth. S. L. D.

SEED POTATOES.—It is generally customary with farmers and gardeners, to preserve for seed the small potatoes, such as are not suitable for consumption. This is a great error. In almost every other species of vegetable production, it is customary to preserve the best and finest portions for seed. For instance, if they desire to raise a good crop of corn, they plant the largest and best ears they can find; and so with wheat, rye, &c.; but when they come to the potatoes, they plant the small potatoes, and the consequence is, they obtain a crop of small potatoes.

These facts in reference to seed potatoes, I obtained from an old gentleman of this county, who had many years' experience in gardening. A. Bourbon County, Ky.—Paris City.

TOMATO FIGS.—We have seen and tasted (says the Boston Journal) the figs referred to in the following article from Hovey's excellent Horticultural Magazine; and endorse all which says in their favor. We hope that those who raise abundance of tomatoes will save this recipe, and try the experiments if only on a small scale.

Receipt for Tomato Figs.—Pour boiling water over the tomatoes, in order to remove the skin; then weigh them and place in a stone jar, with as much sugar as you have tomatoes, and let them stand two days; then pour off the syrup, and boil and skim it until no scum rises. Then pour it over the tomatoes, and let them stand two days as before; then boil and skim again. After the third time they are fit to dry if the weather is good; if not, let them stand in the syrup until dry weather. Then place on large earthen plates or dishes, and put them in the sun to dry, which will take about a week, after which pack them down in small wooden boxes, with fine white sugar between every layer. Tomatoes prepared in this manner will keep for years.

A few apples cut up and boiled in the remainder of this syrup make a very nice sauce.—Miss Eliza Marsh.

It is only necessary for us to add that the Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, awarded Mrs. Marsh the Society's Silver Medal for ex-

cellence specimens exhibited November 29.

Before we conclude, we would express the hope, that if there be a Homestead among our readers deficient in shade trees, in shrubbery, in fruits, and in a garden, that the Ladies, whose province it is to direct such matters, will so work upon their husbands and fathers, as to have such deficiencies supplied,—as a country residence without these appliances, is really a sad affair, whereas, one with them, is among all the sources of delight of this world, the one most to be appreciated—the home amongst all others, the most to be admired and loved.

Celery.—Sow Celery seed about the beginning of the month, the plants will be ready to set out in May.

TIME to cut Timbers.—Timber cut from the first of September to the middle of December will not sprout much, and the stumps will rot in half the time.

For cutting rails, is when the disease of the world, the one most to be appreciated—the home amongst all others, the most to be admired and loved.

EGYPTIAN OPHTHALMIA.

They were tested by the committee,

and pronounced to be superior to any they had ever seen.

They were put up in small boxes, and to our taste were far better than two-thirds of what are sold in our market for the best Smyrna figs.—Ed. Hort. Mag.

EGYPTIAN OPHTHALMIA.

THAT wonderful scourge so prevalent in our country, took its start westward from Egypt on the departure of the French and British Armies, commanded by Napoleon and Sir Sidney Smith, about the beginning of the present century. Said soldiers after leaving Egypt were scattered over Europe and America, down to the time of the battle of New Orleans and Washington, in January and July, 1815.

I have the pleasure of conversing with gentlemen who were at those two battles, and confirm the fact that the soldiers were sore-eyed more or less. Since 1815 it has spread by contagion or otherwise over (I think) every state in the union, causing in many instances, total blindness in one or both eyes.

It is the disease of Monroe, Clarke, Madison and Estill, as many of the citizens can testify, and will give my attention to any person diseased in the eyes and insure a cure if he will call on me before the disease attacks the cornea or front part of the eyeball.

When the disease is first

it takes the mucous lining of the eyelids or conjunctiva.

After running certain

cases covering the hidden part of the eye-ball, and finally covering the pupil, then causing total darkness to the unfortunate sufferer.

I know of several persons now blind

that I could positively cure if I could have seen them in due time.

Two weeks in common cases, is long enough for me to cure.

After a few more

cases, I can positively

cure any person.

Attest, J. B. GENTRY.

Dec. 4-35-6m.

Mrs. STEPHEN HANKS stated in our presence, at the store of Oldham & Bradshaw, that she would ride 500 miles for the relief that Dr. J. B. Gentry had afforded her after one year's suffering with Ophthalmia.

Attest, OWEN C GARRETT, WILLIAM BALDWIN.

Mrs. Hanks is the daughter of Mr. KITCHEN,

Noember 22, 1851.

In presenting Dr. J. B. Gentry with the following, I am at a loss for language to express my gratitude to him for his skill in curing my wife's eyes, who had suffered for 23 months of Ophthalmia.—He has, through the remedies given her, restored her sight, and capacitated her to the threading of the finest need from the eye. I have no doubt that she will be a valuable addition to our community.

I earnestly recommend the surgical ladies to go and see him.

Attest, LUCY NOLAND.

MADISON COUNTY, Ky., November 22, 1851.

I certify to the statement of Mr. Webb to Dr. Gentry, that I am a citizen of Madison County, and have not had him for my Doctor for 2 years, and was much improved before he treated her eyes. I am at this minute sewing with entire sound eyes. I earnestly recommend the surgical ladies to go and see him.

Attest, J. B. GENTRY.

Attest, LUCY NOLAND.

Attest, Joseph Webb.

THE WORLD AS IT PASSES.

MORRIS & WILLIS'S HOME JOURNAL FOR 1852.

The Home Journal has now become universal. There are few families of cultivated habits—few of these who seek to enliven and make home the most intelligent and attractive place—who do not receive it.

We believe, here and there, the gold threads of domestic happiness are woven with refinement, which are woven so thickly into the stronger and coarser web of our country's industrial energetic prosperity.

The Home Journal is the speaker to the hearts of this busy nation, in the hours given to happiness and relaxation.

Our increased subscription enables us to command more material and more assistance than we have heretofore used upon the paper.

We are now about to transmute the emery

of our journal into a more refined and

attractive journal.

These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for twenty years, and their circulation is constantly on the increase, notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class and of numerous Electrics and Magazines made up of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held.

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